LISTING OF CLAIMS:

The following listing of claims replaces all previous versions, and listings of claims in the present application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, comprising:

sequentially detecting a plurality of global synchronizing events, each of the plurality of global synchronizing events being associated with one of a plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers;

receiving host data from a local host circuit;

forming the host data into data packets, each of the data packets including time stamp information, the time stamp information indicating when a selected one of the data packets should be processed by a remote receiver relative to other of the data packets; and

transmitting the data packets over a wireless channel to a remote wireless device,

wherein the time stamp information is identified relative to one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with one of the plurality of global synchronizing events.

2. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the global synchronizing events are one of: a plurality of network beacons sent over a wireless channel by a network coordinator, a plurality of network beacons generated by the local wireless device, a plurality of global positioning system signals sent over a wireless channel, a plurality of synchronization packets sent over a wireless channel

by a remote network device, a plurality of synchronization packets generated by the local wireless device, and a plurality of synchronization signals sent over a wired channel.

3. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the data packets include two or more levels of encapsulation.

4. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 3, wherein the time stamp information includes first and second time stamp markers, the first time stamp marker being in a first of the two or more levels of encapsulation, and the second time stamp marker being in a second of the two or more levels of encapsulation.

5. (Currently Amended) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 4,

wherein the first time stamp marker comprises a first free-running timer value corresponding to the host data, and

wherein the second time stamp marker comprises ~~a~~ the one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with the one of the plurality of global synchronizing events ~~identifier~~ and a second free-running timer value corresponding to the global synchronizing event.

6. (Currently Amended) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the time stamp information comprises ~~a~~ the one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with the one of the plurality of

global synchronizing events ~~identifier~~ and an offset timing value relating the host data in time with respect to the global synchronizing event.

7. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the method is embodied in an integrated circuit.

8. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the method is embodied in an ultrawide bandwidth transceiver.

9. (Original) A method of time stamping data in a local wireless device, as recited in claim 1, wherein the host data comprises one of: MPEG cells, encapsulated MPEG cells, Ethernet packets, internet protocol packets, and PCM audio samples.

10. (Currently Amended) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, comprising:

sequentially detecting a plurality of global synchronizing events, each of the plurality of global synchronizing events being associated with one of a plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers;

receiving a data packet from a remote device over a wireless channel;

extracting time stamp information from the data packet, the time stamp information indicating when the received data packet should be processed by the wireless receiver relative to other data packets;

extracting host data from the data packet; and

passing the host data to a local host in response to the time stamp information,

wherein the time stamp information is identified relative to one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with one of the plurality of global synchronizing events.

11. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the global synchronizing events are one of: a plurality of network beacons sent over a wireless channel by a network coordinator, a plurality of network beacons generated by the local wireless device, a plurality of global positioning system signals sent over a wireless channel, a plurality of synchronization packets sent over a wireless channel by a remote network device, a plurality of synchronization packets generated by the local wireless device, and a plurality of synchronization signals sent over a wired channel.

12. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the data packets include two or more levels of encapsulation.

13. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 12, wherein the time stamp information includes first and second time stamp markers, the first time stamp marker being in a first of the two or more levels of encapsulation, and the second time stamp marker being in a second of the two or more levels of encapsulation.

14. (Currently Amended) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 13,

wherein the first time stamp marker comprises a first free-running timer value corresponding to the host data, and

wherein the second time stamp marker comprises ~~a~~ the one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with the one of the plurality of global synchronizing events ~~identifier~~ and a second free-running timer value corresponding to the global synchronizing event.

15. (Currently Amended) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the time stamp information comprises ~~a~~ the one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers associated with the one of the plurality of global synchronizing events ~~identifier~~ and an offset timing value relating the host data in time with respect to the global synchronizing event.

16. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the method is embodied in an integrated circuit.

17. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the method is embodied in an ultrawide bandwidth transceiver.

18. (Original) A method of coordinating data in a wireless receiver, as recited in claim 10, wherein the host data comprises one of: MPEG cells, encapsulated MPEG cells, Ethernet packets, internet protocol packets, and PCM audio samples.

19. (Currently Amended) A device for transmitting host data, comprising:

a free-running timer for providing a series of increasing free-running timing values;

a host interface circuit for receiving host data from a local host circuit and a first free-running timing value from the series of increasing free-running timing values, and for placing the host data and the first free-running timing value into a host interface packet;

a detection circuit for detecting a global synchronizing event, the global synchronizing events being associated with one of a plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers, and receiving a second free-running timing value from the series of increasing free-running timing values; and

a wireless transceiver for adding the second free-running timing value and ~~an~~ the one of the plurality of different global synchronizing event identifiers ~~identifier for~~ associated with the global synchronizing event to the host interface packet to form an air link frame, and transmitting the air link frame over a wireless channel to a remote wireless device.

20. (Original) A device for transmitting host data, as recited in claim 19, further comprising a first-in-first-out buffer located between the host interface circuit and the wireless transceiver for passing the host interface packet.

21. (Original) A device for transmitting host data, as recited in claim 19, wherein the global synchronizing event is one of: a network beacon sent over a wireless channel by a network coordinator, a network beacon generated by the wireless transceiver, a global positioning system signal sent over a wireless channel, a synchronization packet sent over a wireless channel by a remote network device, a synchronization packet generated by the wireless transceiver, and a synchronization signal sent over a wired channel.

22. (Currently Amended) A receiver device for receiving host data over a wireless channel, comprising:

a free-running timer for providing a series of increasing free-running timing values;

a detection circuit for detecting a global synchronizing event and receiving a free-running timing value from the series of increasing free-running timing values; ~~and~~

a wireless transceiver for receiving an air link frame having a host interface packet and a first time stamp, the host interface packet including a second time stamp[[.]];

a first time stamp processor for receiving the first time stamp and comparing the first time stamp with a recorded free-running timing value to determine a timer correction value for the receiver device;

a second time stamp processor for receiving the second time stamp and generating a host data process signal based on the second time stamp, the correction value, and a latency value, the latency value indicating an expected maximum latency time for the air link frame over the wireless channel; and

a host interface circuit for receiving and processing the host interface frame based on the host data process signal, and providing the host data to a local host circuit.

23. (Previously Presented) A receiver device for receiving host data over a wireless channel, as recited in claim 22, further comprising a first-in-first-out buffer located between the wireless transceiver and the host interface circuit for passing the host interface packet.

24. (Previously Presented) A receiver device for receiving host data over a wireless channel, as recited in claim 22, wherein the global synchronizing event is one of: a network beacon sent over a wireless channel by a network coordinator, a network beacon generated by the wireless transceiver, a global positioning system signal sent over a wireless channel, a synchronization packet sent over a wireless channel by a remote network device, a synchronization packet generated by the wireless transceiver, and a synchronization signal sent over a wired channel.